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FORTY-EIGHT HOURS WILL DECIDE WAR OR PEACE

FULLY PREPARED ALONG THE ARIZONA MEXICAN BORDER

ARIZONA DETAIL IN READINESS FOR ANY DUTY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 20.—The Arizona detail of the United States border patrol is fully prepared for any possible development, the arrival here of increasing numbers of American refugees from the mining districts south of the international line and repeated assurances of both Mexican and American officials that law-abiding citizens of the opposite nationality need fear no harm, marked developments in this vicinity during the day.

One of the outstanding features of the situation here was the faith expressed almost unanimously by Americans in the promised protection to foreign residents of Sonora by General P. Elias Calles, commander of the "Carranza" forces of the state. The fear apparently was that some of the Mexican troops or citizens might get beyond his control, should disorders occur in other parts of Mexico.

Many Americans who arrived from the interior of Sonora, as well as residents of Douglas, expressed the belief that, if intervention is forced upon the United States, no serious fighting will result in Sonora, and especially along the border here.

At the same time, persistent reports were in circulation that a facta of Mexican residents of Pirtleville, a suburb of Douglas, was planning to begin rioting at the first sign of fighting between Mexican and American forces. However, efforts to trace these reports to any definite source were fruitless and most officials were inclined to discredit them.

Possible attempts at rioting and perhaps efforts to burn buildings, it was stated by one official, was causing the most concern of the authorities. For this reason all such reports were promptly investigated.

Details of their detention by armed Mexican civilians at Cananea Saturday night were related today by scores of refugees reaching here from that mining camp of Sonora. The following series of events there were related by the arrivals:

An official of Cananea received a telegram from Hermosillo Saturday night, stating that the United States had intervened in Mexico. The message was read to the Mexican audience in a theater.

A large number of the American residents of the mining camp were attending a dance. The first intimation they had of trouble was when the Mexicans, after arming themselves, took charge of all horses and automobiles owned by citizens of this country. The dance hall was surrounded by Mexicans, who passed before the

(Continued on Page Five)

RUSSIANS OCCUPY SEVERAL TOWNS SOUTH WEST OF CZERNOWITZ

INFANTRY MOVE DOWN RIO GRANDE

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 20.—A large force of infantry began moving down the Rio Grande from Brownsville tonight in civilian autos for an unknown destination. The only information obtainable at Fort Brown was that this force, the size of which was unknown, was for "patrol work tonight." An unusual movement of Mexican troops up and down the Rio Grande was reported by border patrols in this district to Fort Brown late tonight. Military authorities attributed the movement to excitement among Mexicans, who fear an attack from the American side. Small bodies of de facto troops were moving in and out of Matamoros during the evening. It was learned here tonight that a force of Carranza cavalry has taken possession opposite San Pedro, Tex., about 12 miles west of here. A detail of the Twenty-sixth Infantry under command of Col. R. L. Bullard is stationed at San Pedro.

PACIFIC FLEET MAKING GREAT DEMONSTRATION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 20.—With the departure from this port tonight and at daybreak tomorrow of a squadron of armored cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers, the greatest naval demonstration in the history of the Pacific fleet with the west coast of Mexico as its objective, will be recorded.

Not since the inception of the Mexican troubles has there been such a powerful fleet sent to the western Mexican littoral for patrol purposes, nor has an American admiral ever taken the precaution to so place his fighting ships that within a few days after an outbreak of hostilities he could effectually blockade every west coast Mexican port from Guaymas to Salina Cruz.

When the armored cruiser South Dakota sails from Bremerton, Wash., tomorrow morning to join the fleet under Admiral Winslow and Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, it will mark the first time on record that every

(Continued on Page Five)

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

The Russians, continuing their advance against the Austrians through Bukovina, have crossed the river Sereth, southwest of Czernowitz and occupied the towns of Zolowa, Stroginetz and Gliboka. The Austrians in this region, their army cut in two, are declared by Petrograd to be in disorderly retreat with the Russians pursuing them toward the Carpathian mountains.

An element of uncertainty as to the situation between the Pripiet river and the Glacian frontier has arisen owing to the divergent reports of the Russian and German war offices, both claiming successes for their armies. North-east of Kiselin, which lies between Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynski, Petrograd says, an Austrian attack, supported by Germans, was repulsed, while Berlin asserts that the Teutons were victorious and are fighting their way forward against the Russians.

The Russians also claim a defeat of the Teutonic allies southeast of Lokatch, which lies south of Kiselin, while Berlin declares that between the Kovel-Lutsk railroad and the Turia river, the Teutons have broken down the Russian resistance or repulsed their attacks.

In Galicia, Austrians and Germans are still desperately resisting the Russian attempts forward toward Lemberg.

In general, the situation on the other fronts is unchanged.

In the region of Fort Vaux, north-east of Verdun, there has been rather lively artillery fighting and bombardments and mining operations have taken place along the remainder of the French front.

Attacks and counter attacks by the Austrians and Italians in the Trentino region have followed each other, but neither of the belligerents have been able to make any marked progress.

Emperor to Front
LONDON, June 21.—3:10 a. m.—The German Emperor has left Berlin for the Verdun front, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Mail.

The official press bureau today gave out the following:
"A large enemy aerodrome near El Irish (on the Mediterranean, 100 miles east of the Suez canal), enemy camps and troops were bombed by eleven British aeroplanes on Sunday. A hostile pilot was about to ascend and his aeroplane was destroyed by a down-swooping raider. Seventy-six bombs were dropped. Five and probably more enemy aeroplanes were destroyed."

"Three British aeroplanes were lost. Two pilots were saved. The third, not escaping, burned his machine."

Lonsdale is Pardoned
AMSTERDAM (via London), June 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the German emperor has pardoned William Lonsdale, an English prisoner of war, who recently was sentenced to death by court martial, the sentence being later commuted to fifteen years imprisonment.

Lonsdale was condemned by court martial for an attack on a guard at the Doherty prison. The American ambassador to Germany and the American minister at The Hague used their good offices in behalf of Lonsdale.

Austria Is Sad
VIENNA, June 19, via Berlin to London, June 20.—Austria takes the third evacuation of Czernowitz with great sadness and with absolute quiet confidence that the loss of the capital of Bukovina is only temporary. Military critics point out that in view of the overwhelming Russian forces, a continued defense of Czernowitz would merely have spelled the city's destruction and unite in praising the decision of the military authorities to evacuate. They declare that the Russian occupation is of minimum military importance, and merely local advantage of a temporary nature.

The vanguard of the fugitives from Czernowitz now has begun to straggle into Vienna after a week-long journey.

(Continued on Page Five)

WARNING GOES TO CARRANZA IN REPLY TO NOTE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The reply of the American government to the de facto Mexican government's note opens with an expression of "surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication."

"The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other persons have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment, the property of Americans who the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory have been taken, in some cases barbarously killed, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice."

"It would be tedious," the note declares, "to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed."

Raids on American territory along the border and especially the lower Rio Grande country are reviewed, showing that American garrisons have been attacked, soldiers killed and equipment and horses stolen. In some of these raids, the note says, Carranza soldiers participated.

"Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality," it declares, "commenting on the raids," "but unprovoked acts of mutilations were perpetrated."

Representations were made to General Carranza, it is pointed out, but despite assurances of protection, similar acts have been repeated, the bandits "enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico."

Instead of being punished for these acts, the note asserts, they "have received not only the protection of that government but encouragement and aid as well."

Depredations upon American persons and property in Mexico have been still more numerous, it is contended. Instances of acts of lawlessness and murder are cited, together with requests for punishment of the bandits, but no effective action was taken by the de facto government.

Carranza authorities knew of the operations of Villa, it says, but still he was permitted to massacre and destroy. Americans were informed that the Chihuahua district was safe from bandits and under this promise American mining men went into the Cuahuatitlan region. Then followed on January 10 the "Santa Ysabel massacre" in which eighteen of the American party were taken from a train on which they had been granted safe conduct, their clothing removed, and "shot down in cold blood."

Carranza declared he would pursue and punish the band, the note points out, but so far as known only one man personally connected with this massacre has been brought to justice by Mexican authorities. Villa and the other bandits, the communication continues, still roam at large without molestation, "despite repeated and insistent demands that military protection should be furnished," creeping closer to the border until the Columbus raid on March 9. "After murdering and plundering," Villa and his bandits fleeing south" the note says, "passed within sight of the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto government stationed there."

In the face of these conditions, it is pointed out, the United States had no other recourse than to employ its armed force to disperse "the bands of Mexican outlaws who were with increasing boldness systematically raiding across the international boundary."

The history of the campaign against bandits by the American punitive expedition then is reviewed. In this connection it is contended that the Mexican authorities have not cooperated but have shown marked hostility, as evidenced by the Parral incident, when Villa and his band were sheltered.

Answering the charge that the American troops entered Mexico without permission or with ulterior motives, the communication argues that sufficient necessity existed for protection of the Mexican border to authorize their crossing and that General Carranza consented to the arrangement in principle for pursuit of bandits, but quibbled over the form of the agreement. Treaty arrangements between the two countries, it is contended, provide for such agreements.

Criticism of the Scott-Oregon conferences at El Paso are answered

(Continued on Page Three)

CARRANZA IS ACCUSED OF HAVING BROUGHT MATTERS RIGHT TO VERGE OF WAR

Note Signed By Secretary Lansing Conveying President Wilson's Rejection of Demand for Withdrawal of American Troops from Mexico, Accompanied by Specific Warning that Attack on Troops "Will Lead to Gravest Consequences" Is Telegraphed to Carranza — In Plain Terms It Accuses General Carranza of Having Brought Matters to Verge of War.

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The issue of war or peace with Mexico hung in the balance tonight, awaiting General Carranza's decision as to the course he will pursue. Officials here believed that 48 hours might bring a clear understanding of what the immediate future has in store.

A note signed by Secretary Lansing conveying President Wilson's rejection of the demand for withdrawal of American soldiers from Mexico, accompanied by a specific warning that an attack on the troops "will lead to the gravest consequences," was telegraphed to Mexico City today by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate. In plain terms, it accuses General Carranza of having brought matters to the verge of war, by open hostility toward the United States, and failure to safeguard even the lives of Americans in Mexico or on the border, from the lawless elements among his countrymen.

In sternest terms the note, repudiates and resents imputations of bad faith and ulterior motives brought against the Washington government in the Mexican communication to which it is a reply. General Carranza is informed in so many words, that protection of its own borders is the only object sought by the United States and is told that object will be pursued whatever the consequence may be.

When the note had been handed to Mr. Arredondo for delivery to his chief, copies were sent to all embassies and legations for their information. A summary was telegraphed to Special Agent Rodgers in Mexico City that he might wisely counsel Americans residing there. He will not communicate it to Carranza officials, fielded Mr. Rodgers reported during the day that he had arranged for a refugee train to carry Americans and other wisely counsel Americans residing there.

(Continued on Page Three)

Stocks Of Goods Ordered Removed From The Border

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NOGALES, Ariz., June 20.—Chinese merchants, who transact almost the entire retail business of Nogales, Sonora, were notified today that they must load their entire stocks on freight cars ready for transportation to Magdalena and other Mexican refugee camps tomorrow morning. A delegation of the Chinese appealed to United States Consul Ernest Simpich, who is living on this side, but he said he was unable to advise them, as he had been recalled. It is probable that the Chinese will permit their stocks to be confiscated and demand payment from the Carranza government.

Seventy Thousand Men To Face Defiant Carranza Army

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, June 20.—Facing Carranza's defiant army in northern Mexico there will be stationed along the Rio Grande within a week or ten days an American force that will total, it was stated today, almost 70,000 men. General Funston has requested the war department to send him as quickly as possible a large part of the national guardsmen and advises received late today indicated that entraining of the first troops would be begun tomorrow. As fast as they arrive in the south they will be sent to the stations chosen. A part will be brought to San Antonio and held here as a reserve but a large part of them will be within sight of Mexico when they get off the trains.

General Funston decided not to announce how many he has asked for or the stations to which they will be sent, but it is known that he expects more than a division and it was said that not less than 28,000 would be sent.

Secretary Lansing's note to Carranza's minister of foreign affairs was read carefully by Gen. Funston and members of his staff.

Already the border army made up of troops of the regular army and the militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, comprises more than 40,000. The army already patrolling the international line is prepared to resist any aggression the Mexican government might make but it was determined some time ago that it was not big enough to guard the long line from Brownsville to the Pacific and army officials never have regarded it as strong enough to undertake an in-

On Verge Of Hostilities

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 20.—Carranza troops and soldiers of General J. J. Pershing's expeditionary command south of Namiagua are on the verge of hostilities, according to reports from the field tonight. A wireless dispatch from Colonel D. C. Cabell, General Pershing's chief of staff, said that the attitude of the Carranzistas was such that American truck supply trains are in danger of being fired upon.

The Carranzistas are said to have mounted artillery in positions menacing the Americans, and dispatches indicated that with the two commands in close proximity the danger of a clash is increasing.

Persistent rumors were current here tonight that General Pershing has split his command into three columns, each prepared to move in the event of hostilities, while others said that truck trains had been fired upon. However, no confirmation of the reports could be obtained at military headquarters here.

of the de facto government was received.

General Pershing has been successful in avoiding a clash with the troops that are drawn across his rear and that cover his flanks notwithstanding that reports indicated that he has continued to send scouting patrols some distance from his line of communication and towards the south beyond Namiagua. The Mexican troops so far have contented themselves with assuming such strategic positions as to give them some advantage in the event they are ordered to carry out General Trevino's threat to attack General Pershing "if he moves in any but a northerly direction."

General Funston's request for the guardsmen was for a "number sufficient to give adequate protection to the border." Officers at this headquarters also felt that with this increased force operations in Mexico on a big scale might be undertaken, but in the event of intervention or any other action making necessary a general forward movement into Mexico, General Funston explained that he would ask for the remainder of the 100,000 guardsmen called to service.

In none of the daily reports that reached General Funston was there news of fresh raids or other border disturbances but information pointing to increasing unrest across the border

tem, but the shortage of rolling stock is making difficult the carrying out of those who desire to leave.

James L. Rodgers, representative of the United States government before the de facto government in Mexico, met a committee of Americans today and outlined arrangements for obtaining sufficient cars to accommodate them. The Pachuca Mining companies have offered a special train of eleven box cars and cabooses, and if the officials will permit this to run, a great majority of the American colony will leave for Vera Cruz tomorrow.

The city is absolutely quiet, and there have been no hostile demonstrations of any kind against Americans.

Many Americans Leaving Mexico City For The Coast
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
MEXICO CITY, June 20.—Many Americans left Mexico City this morning in special cars for Vera Cruz. Calls have been sent to Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Puebla and other cities, requesting Americans to come to the capital for the purpose of taking trains for Vera Cruz or to reach other coast ports directly, if that be possible.

The Mexican foreign office today again gave assurances that no obstacles would be put in the way of Americans desiring to leave the country. Americans have been treated with courtesy by the officials having to do with the transportation sys-

MEX. TROOPS MOVE NORTHWARD TOWARD THE ARIZONA BORDER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 20.—Mexican troops have begun a northward movement along the right of way of the Nacoarri railroad, according to the statement of refugees from the south life today. A cavalry advance guard of 250 reached "Cabanilla," twenty-two miles south, last night, they said. This, with the exception of a small garrison ordinarily maintained in Agua Prieta, is the farthest north Mexican soldiers have come in eight weeks, it is stated.

At the same time, all of the troops which have been stationed in Chihuahua, thirty-five miles south of Douglas, were reported to have moved north six miles, to Fronteras, where the infantry concentration camp of the Calles forces is located.

It is estimated that there are approximately 2500 men at Fronteras at the present time.

Reports from Nacoarri stated that 1500 civilian volunteers were organizing to join the army at Fronteras in the event of the outbreak of war, while many civilians from Cupira, Moctezuma and other towns south of Nacoarri are prepared to march north in case they are needed.

Railroad equipment was gathered today in Agua Prieta, and, according to reliable American sources, all of the families in the city were taken southward, presumably to Nacoarri, shortly before midnight. The meaning of this move cannot be fathomed here, unless it portends further northward advance by the Mexicans and a desire to remove Mexican non-combatants from the possible danger zone. A large number of Mexicans went across the border here with their families. Large quantities of food stuffs were crossed to Agua Prieta during the day.

An embargo on war munitions and explosives of every sort was declared by the United States government and put in effect here. Everyone crossing the border from Douglas to Agua Prieta was forced to submit to a close search of their clothing for possible concealed weapons or ammunition. No arrests were made during the day. Vehicles also were searched.

Apprehension among Mexicans employed in this portion of southeastern Arizona was further allayed today by the issuance of bulletins by the local smelters. The Mexicans were advised that as long as they conducted themselves in an orderly manner they would be given every guarantee of safety and personal liberty.

(Continued on Page Five)

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LAREDO, June 20.—General Reynaldo de la Garza, military commander of Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, announced tonight that he had received a personal telegram from General Carranza instructing him to do everything possible to prevent raids in his territory and to exercise strict supervision of all Mexicans crossing the international line. All persons found on the Mexican side of the border with arms, who attempted to enter the United States will immediately be executed without trial, General de la Garza declared tonight. He will issue a proclamation to this effect tomorrow, he declared.

An exodus of Mexicans to the south, presumably for free transportation

tion furnished by the government; the arrival of five American refugees from the interior of Mexico; the abolition of night train service in Mexico and everything quiet on the surface, summarized the situation at this border point tonight.

Mexican Consul Melquiades Garcia, who for many years has conducted a department store here, today closed his establishment, packed his stock in five box cars and crossed into Mexico.

Thirty-five carloads of rich ore and bullion from the mines at Villaloma crossed to the American side today. American Consul J. R. Silliman, at Saltillo, was said to have left his post today and was expected to arrive at Eagle Pass late tonight.

Says Carranza Orders The Prevention Of All Raiding

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

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